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NO. 36.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 24.

The committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the twenty-fifth section of an act entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,' passed the 24th of September, 1789, having made a report, accompanied by a bill to repeal the same, the minority of that committee, differing in opinion from their associates upon this important question, deem it to be their duty to submit to the House the following Report:

The Constitution of the United States has conferred upon Congress certain enumerated powers, and expressly authorizes that body "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution." In the construction of this instrument, it has become an axiom, the truth of which cannot be controverted, that "the General Government, though limited as to its objects, is supreme with respect to those objects."

The Constitution has also conferred upon the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur," the power to make treaties.

By the second section of the 6th article of this instrument, it is declared in emphatic language, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitutions or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Constitution having conferred upon Congress the power of legislation over certain objects, and upon the President and Senate the power of making treaties with foreign nations, the next question which naturally presented itself to those who framed it was, in what manner it would be most proper that the Constitution itself, and the laws and treaties made under its authority, should be carried into execution. They have decided this question in the following strong and comprehensive language: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."—Article 3, Sec. 2. This provision is the only one which could have been made in consistency with the character of the Government established by the Constitution. It would have been a strange anomaly had that instrument established a judiciary whose powers did not embrace all the laws and all the treaties made under its authority. The symmetry of the system would thus have been destroyed; and, in many cases, Congress would have had to depend exclusively for the execution of their own laws upon the judiciary of the States. This principle would have been at war with the spirit which pervades the whole Constitution. It was clearly the intention of its framers to create a Government which should have the power of construing and executing its own laws, without any obstruction from State authority. Accordingly, we find that the judicial power of the United States, extends, in express terms, "to all cases," in law and in equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties of the United States. This general language comprehends precisely what it ought to comprehend.

If the judicial power of the United States does thus extend to "all cases" arising under the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the Union, how could this power be brought into action over such cases without a law of Congress investing the Supreme Court with the original and appellate jurisdiction embraced by the Constitution?

It was the imperative duty of Congress to make such a law, and it is equally its duty to continue it; indeed, without it, the judicial power of the United States is limited and restricted to such cases only as arise in the Federal Courts, and is never brought to bear upon numerous cases, evidently within its range.

When Congress, in the year 1789, legislated upon this subject, they knew that the State courts would often be called upon, in the trial of causes, to give a construction to the Constitution, the treaties and laws of the United States. What then was to be done? If the decisions of the State courts should be final, the Constitution and laws of the Union might be construed to mean one thing in one State, and another thing in another State.

All uniformity in their construction would thus be destroyed. Besides, we might, if this were the case, get into serious conflicts with foreign nations, as a treaty might receive one construction in

Pennsylvania, another in Virginia, and a third in New York. Some common and uniform standard of construction was absolutely necessary.

To remedy these and other inconveniences, the first Congress of the United States, composed, in a considerable proportion, of the framers of the Constitution, passed the 25th section of the judicial act of the 24th September, 1789.

It is in the following language:

"Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a circuit court; and the proceeding upon the reversal shall also be the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the same for a final decision, as before provided, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to the final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal, in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute."

This section embraces three classes of cases. The first, those in which a State court should decide a law or treaty of the United States to be void, either because it violates the Constitution of the United States, or for any other reason. Ought there not in such cases to be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States? Without such an appeal, the General Government might be obliged to behold its own laws, and its solemn treaties annulled by the Judiciary of every State in the Union, without the power of redress.

The second class of cases is of a different character. It embraces those cases in which the validity of State laws is contested, upon the principle that they violate the Constitution, the laws, or the treaties of the United States, and have, therefore, been enacted in opposition to the authority of the "supreme law of the land." Cases of this description have been of frequent occurrence. It has often been drawn into question before the State courts, whether State laws did or did not violate the Constitution of the United States. Is it not then essential to the preservation of the General Government, that the Supreme Court of the United States should possess the power of reviewing the judgment of State courts in all cases wherein they have established the validity of a State law, in opposition to the Constitution and laws of the United States?

The third class differs essentially from each of the two first. In the cases embraced by it, neither the validity of acts of Congress nor of treaties, nor of State laws, is called in question. This clause of the 25th section merely confers upon the Supreme Court the appellate jurisdiction of construing the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, when their protection has been invoked by parties to suits before the State courts, and has been denied by their decision. Without the exercise of this power, in cases originating in the State courts, the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the U. States would be left to be finally construed and executed by a judicial power over which Congress has no control.

This section does not interfere, either directly, or indirectly, with the independence of the State courts, in finally deciding all cases arising exclusively under their own constitution and laws. It leaves them in the enjoyment of every power which they possessed before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It merely declares, that, as that Constitution established a new form of Govern-

ment, and consequently gave to the State courts, the power of construing, in certain cases, the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States should, to this limited extent, but not beyond it, possess, the power of reviewing their judgments. The section itself declares that no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute.

It has of late years been contended, that this section of the judicial act was unconstitutional, and that Congress do not possess the power of investing the Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction by any case which has been finally decided in the courts of the States. It has also been contended, that, even if they do possess this power, it does not extend to cases in which a State is a party. On this branch of the question, we would refer the House to the very able and conclusive argument of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of *Martin vs. Hunter's lessee*, (1st Wheaton, 304,) and *Cobens vs. the State of Virginia*, (6 Wheaton, 284,) by which the affirmative of these propositions is clearly established. It may be proper, however, that we should make a few observations upon this part of the question. Those who have argued in favor of these positions, assert that the general words of the Constitution, extending the judicial power of the Union "to all cases, in law and equity," arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, ought, by construction, to be restricted to such cases, in law and equity, as may originate in the courts of the Union. They would thus establish a limitation at war with the letter, and, in our opinion, equally at war with the spirit of the instrument. Had such been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, they well knew in what language to express that intention. Had it been their purpose to restrict the meaning of the general language which they had used in the first clause of the section, they could have done so with much propriety in the second. This clause, after providing "that, in all cases, affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction," proceeds to declare that, in all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make." On the supposition contended for, it is wholly unaccountable that the framers of the Constitution did not limit the natural effect of the words used in the first clause, by making the second to read "that, in all the other cases before mentioned," arising in the inferior courts of the United States, "the Sup. Court shall have appellate jurisdiction. But no such restriction exists, and, from the fair import of the words used in both clauses, the Supreme Court possess the power of finally deciding "all cases, in law and equity," arising under the Constitution, the laws and the treaties of the United States, no matter whether they may have originated in a Federal or in a State court, and no matter whether States or individuals be the parties.

The eleventh amendment to the constitution of the United States interferes in no respect with the principles for which we have contended. It is in these words: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court in the case of *Cohens vs. Virginia*, has given so clear, and, in our opinion, so correct an exposition of the true construction of the amendment, that we shall, in conclusion, present to the House a few extracts from that opinion, instead of any argument of our own. He says that "the first impression made on the mind by this amendment, is, that it was intended for those cases, and for those only, in which some demand against a State is made by an individual in the Courts of the Union.— If we consider the causes to which it is to be traced, we are conducted to the same conclusion. A general interest might well be felt, in leaving to a State the full power of consulting its convenience in the adjustment of its debts, or of other claims upon it; but no interest could be felt in so changing the relation between the whole and its parts, as to strip the government of the means of protecting, by the instrumentality of its courts, the constitution, and laws from active violation. The words of the amendment appear to the Court to justify and require this construction."

"To commence a suit, is to demand, something by the institution of process in a court of justice; and to prosecute the suit, is, according to the common acceptance of language, to continue that demand. By a suit commenced by an individual against a State, we should understand a process sued out by that individual against the State, for the purpose of establishing some claim against it by the judgment of a court; and the prosecution of that suit is its continuance.— Whatever may be the stages of its progress, the actor is still the same. Suits had been commenced in the Supreme Court against some of the States before the amendment was introduced into Congress, and others might be commenced before it should be adopted by the State Legislatures, and might be depending at the time of its adoption. The object of the amendment was not only to prevent the commencement of future suits, but to arrest the prosecution of those which might be commenced when this article should form a part of the constitution.— It, therefore, embraces both objects; and its meaning is, that the judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit which may be commenced, or which if not already commenced, may be prosecuted against a State, by the citizens of another State. If a suit, brought in one court, and carried by legal process to a supervising court, be a continuation of the same suit, then this suit is not commenced nor prosecuted against a State. It is clearly, in its commencement, the suit of a State against an individual, which suit is transferred to this Court, not for the purpose of asserting any claim against the State, but for the purpose of asserting a constitutional defence against a claim made by a State."

"Under the judiciary act, the effect of a writ of error is simply to bring the record into court, and submit the judgment of the inferior tribunal to re-examination. It does not, in any manner, act upon the parties; it acts only on the record. It removes the record into the supervising tribunal. Where, then, a State obtains a judgment against an individual, and the Court rendering such judgment overrules a defence set up under the constitution or laws of the United States, the transfer of this record into the Supreme Court, for the sole purpose of inquiring whether the judgment violates the constitution or laws of the United States, can with no propriety, we think, be denominated a suit commenced or prosecuted against the State, whose judgment is so far re-examined. Nothing is demanded from the State. No claim against it, of any description, is asserted or prosecuted. The party is not to be restored to the possession of any thing. Essentially, it is an appeal on a single point; and the defendant who appeals from a judgment rendered against him, is never said to commence or prosecute a suit against the plaintiff who has obtained the judgment. The writ of error is given rather than an appeal, because, it is the more usual mode of removing suits at common law; and, because, perhaps, it is more technically proper, where a single point of law, and not the whole case, is to be re-examined. But an appeal might be given, and might be so regulated as to effect every purpose of a writ of error. The mode of removal is form, not substance. Whether it be by writ of error or appeal, no claim is asserted, no demand is made, by the original defendant; he only asserts the constitutional right to have his defence examined by that tribunal whose province it is to construe the constitution and laws of the Union."

"The only part of the proceeding which is in any manner personal, is the citation. And what is the citation? It is simply notice to the opposite party that the record is transferred into another court, where he may appear, or decline to appear, as his judgment or inclination may determine. As the party who has obtained a judgment is out of court, and may, therefore, not know that his cause is removed, common justice requires that notice of the fact should be given him; but this notice is not a suit, nor has it the effect of process. If the party does not choose to appear, he cannot be brought into court, nor is his failure to appear considered as a default. Judgment cannot be given against him for his non-appearance, but the judgment is to be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in like manner as if the party had appeared and argued his cause."

"The point of view in which this writ of error, with its citation, has been considered uniformly in the courts of the Union, has been well illustrated by a reference to the course of this court in suits instituted by the United States. The universally received opinion is, that no suit can be commenced or prosecuted against the United States; that the judiciary act does not authorize such suits; yet writs of error, accompanied with citations, have uniformly issued for the removal of judgments in favor of the United States into a superior court, where

they have, like those in favor of an individual, been re-examined, and affirmed or reversed. It has never been suggested that such writ of error was a suit against the United States, and therefore not within the judgment of the appellate court."

"It is, then, the opinion of the Court that the defendant who removes a judgment rendered against him by a State Court into this Court, for the purpose of re-examining the question whether that judgment be in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States, does not commence or prosecute a suit against the State, whatever may be its opinion, where the effect of the writ may be to restore the party to the possession of a thing which he demands."

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
WM. W. ELLSWORTH,
E. D. WHITE.

OBSERVER.

LEGISLATIVE.

Our limits will not admit the whole debate on the act, recently passed by the Legislature, called the Legalizing Act. We have therefore selected the Speech of Mr. DEANE of Ellsworth, as it is, in our view, well calculated to give a fair understanding of the subject. We bespeak an attentive reading.

Mr. Deane of Ellsworth, observed that he had not been a member of the last legislature, and was not versed in their proceedings. He had wished for time to examine the subject before the House; and for that purpose had voted for the postponement of the discussion until a future day. Time was denied him. He had examined the subject as well as his limited means had permitted. He was aware of the effect which gentlemen of the majority intended to produce by it. It was party, political effect. He could see when he looked upon a map, which way the rivers ran, and the object and intention of the majority of the House was equally apparent. But he could not consider the subject so lightly, and did consider it as a subject of enduring interest, and involving the clearest and highest political interest of a free people.

No particular construction seemed by the authors to be affixed to the bill; but he should endeavor to ascertain the meaning of it, if it had any, and if it had none, it was worse than useless. The intention of the report of the committee, the preamble and bill, if it had any, as far as such common sense as he had, enabled him to ascertain, was to decide that acts, resolves and acts of the Executive of the last year were "unconstitutional and void," and then to give them all full effect from their enactment. But no gentleman had condescended to point out a single act, or resolve, or act of the executive, which was unconstitutional, nor did they pretend that all the doings of the government were.

The report of the committee referred to the opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court, given on the 15th of February, 1830. Gentlemen had alluded to those opinions in their arguments, any specific application, but he did not understand them as deciding, that any act, resolve, or act of the executive was unconstitutional and void. They did not necessarily import any such thing, but the reverse. He would consider the opinions of the judges. They were five, given in answer to five questions proposed by the executive.

The first "that a less number than twenty Senators can form a Senate, because the constitution declares that a majority of that number shall constitute a quorum for doing business."

The second was, "While the President of the Senate in virtue of his office, as such, is clothed with the power of exercising the office of Governor, he has no right to preside over the Senate or vote as a member of that body."

The third in substance was, that the President of the Senate, while he was the constitutional Governor, but presiding at the Senate Board, having given his vote on the question of adjournment, had no effect on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the convention.

The fourth in substance was, that a convention of both branches cannot be constitutionally formed, without a vote of concurrence, and that the four Senators elected by the convention were not duly elected.

The fifth in substance was, the Senate were the constitutional judges of the elections of their own members.

These were the opinions of the Court as he understood them. Without making any comments upon the congruity or incongruity of the opinions, he would consider them as they had relation to the question before the House. They were not given upon any question which pointed to the question of constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any act or resolve, or act of the executive, and gentlemen had not pointed out any. A gentleman had said that from his reading the

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constitution the Senate must consist of not less than twenty, yet the court say a less number than twenty can form a Senate, because the constitution declares that a majority of that number shall constitute a quorum for doing business.—The Senate were constitutionally organized, and became a constitutional body with the capacity of enacting laws. The laws enacted by them were constitutional, unless there be some other defect. The President had indeed, within the opinion of the court, while the constitutional Governor, usurped the place of the presiding officer of that body and had voted, but no law had been passed during that usurpation, nor had any law been passed, during the continuance of the members elected by the convention, at the Board—nor had gentlemen condescended to specify any other act of that body which made the laws unconstitutional. Where then were the constitutional defects which rendered the doings of the last legislature unconstitutional and void?

The gentleman had said the bill neither approves nor condemns the laws of the last legislature, nor had he heard any gentleman impeach the laws or say they were unwise. Then, sir, why should we pass this bill if the laws are not unconstitutional, if they have not been impeached, and are wise, enacted with due regard to the interests of the State?—The bill, if it passed, will be an useless incumbrance in the statute book—yes, it will even be worse than useless—it will be a standing and dangerous precedent, involving in its consequences the liberties of the people.

He said, when the subject was before the House yesterday, of referring the question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws, and the passage of this bill to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, he was in favor of it, because they were the only constitutional judges of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of laws, and were made so by the constitution. He differed in opinion from gentlemen as to the effect of the opinion of the court. In cases where either branch of the legislature were made judges by the constitution, the opinion of the court could only be considered advisory. In the case of the Limington election he had voted against the opinions of the majority of the court, but in all cases where the power is not expressly given, to one or other branch of the legislature, the S. J. Court were the true constitutional judges, and their decisions were to be regarded as final and conclusive. If the opinion of the Court had been taken, he should have considered himself bound by it, and should have given his vote accordingly.—The legislature have no constitutional right to invade the province of the judicial department.

The constitution had wisely divided the powers of the government into three, Legislative, Executive and Judicial.—The exercises of the powers were intended to be kept distinct, and the constitution in this respect was cautiously guarded. When either power absorbs the other the checks and balances are destroyed and absolute and despotic power succeeds. There are a few, and only a few cases provided for by the constitution, wherein the different branches of the legislature can exercise judicial powers,—the House of Representatives are the judges of the election of its own members—so are the Senate. In cases of impeachment the House can exercise no judicial powers and can only prefer articles and propose the subject for the decision of the Senate, who alone by the constitution, can decide in such cases.—The legislature cannot exercise judicial powers, except in the cases where the power is expressly given. The other judicial powers of the government are vested in the judicial tribunals, & can only be constitutionally exercised by them.

We cannot pass this bill without an exercise of judicial powers which are not given us by the constitution—it only adds to the evil it proposes to remedy.—We cannot by this sweeping legislation give legal effect to invalid laws. The bill itself is subject to the same objection, which is made in it to the laws of the last session; it will be, if passed, "unconstitutional and void." For several years past it has been the practice of this legislature not to enact laws which were founded on an exercise of judicial power, or which tended to disturb vested rights, for this plain reason, the exercise of such powers are unconstitutional, and the laws made by such an abuse of power are void. Great pains had been taken on that subject the library had been enlarged to give gentlemen the means of fully investigating the subject—the subject had been fully investigated, and the practice of the legislature had been uniform. All petitions and orders involving the same principles which are contained in this bill had been uniformly rejected. Gentlemen who advocated the passage of this bill had no doubt this session in committee rejected petitions and orders, and their decisions had been confirmed by the legislature, because they were founded precisely upon the same principles as the bill is, which is now under discussion. In these cases they acted right, and the legislature were right in adopting their acts, yet they would now pass this bill, and we are called up-

on to pass it, when it involves the exercise of the same unconstitutional powers.

The Supreme Judicial Court had said the unconstitutionality of laws must be clear and manifest, or they should decide them to be so, and that they should presume all laws substantially doubtful, were passed within the constitutional power of the Legislature. Is the unconstitutionality of the laws clear in this case, or is it doubtful? No gentleman has pointed out any unconstitutional law, nor do they pretend to—there is none. Yet they, by this bill, if it means any thing, decide that the Laws and Resolves and Acts of the Executive of the last year are unconstitutional and void. They do not apply the opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court to any law, or resolve, or act of the Executive of the last year. They deal merely in generalities, because they cannot show that any law, or resolve, or act of the Executive of the last year was unconstitutional and void—the opinions of the Court do not sustain them.

If we pass this bill, it will be a violation of the power given us by the constitution, and it cannot therefore have any effect. If the laws of the last session are unconstitutional, they are void, and this bill will not restore them for any lawful purpose. If gentlemen will not make the Constitution "a nose of wax," to be moulded into any shape, fancy, or will may dictate, but will make it a lasting and enduring instrument, for the preservation of our liberties, and the liberties of our posterity, the exercise of the different powers, given by it to independent bodies, must be kept distinct—but if one body usurp the rights of others, the time may come when all the powers of the government will be consolidated—and when that time arrives, there will be an end of our liberties.

Where is our responsibility for passing this bill? Gentlemen say the people call for it—where is the evidence of it?—There has not been a petition presented on the subject—if the people had any anxiety on the subject, if they had been excited, we should have heard of it by way of petition or remonstrance. There is no justification. The principle assumed and acted upon in the bill, is of the highest importance to a free people, it strikes at the foundation of their rights, and he sincerely hoped the bill would not pass.

THE JUDICIARY—NULLIFICATION.

Two attacks upon the Judiciary, by the Nullifiers, have recently sustained complete and exemplary defeat.

The first was Mr. Lecompte's motion, January 23, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so that the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior Courts, shall hold their respective offices for a term of years.

Mr. Whittlesey demanded the question of consideration, and Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays on the question.

They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:—Yeas 61, Nays, 115.

This was the forerunner of a second, yet more complete defeat of the Nullifiers and Disunionists on the next day; when the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, recommending a repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, was refused a second reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 137 to 51. The previous question was moved by Mr. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, which being sustained, precluded all debate, and brought the House to a direct vote on the bill. Yeas, 137. Nays, 51.

Every Massachusetts member was in his place and voted for the rejection of this bill, which should be truly called "an act, to REPEAL THE UNION OF THE STATES. Two of the New Hampshire Delegation, Messrs. HARVEY and CHANDLER, and one from Maine, Mr. JARVIS voted against rejecting the Bill.

The importance of this decision to the peace and prosperity of the country can hardly be overrated. To the honor of George McDuffie, it will be recorded, that he voted to reject the bill. The views taken of this subject at Washington, may be seen in the following extract of a letter from gentlemen, whose opinions are entitled to respect.

Extract of a letter to the editor of Boston Patriot, dated, Washington, Jan. 29.

We have just decided the most important question, perhaps, that has been presented to Congress since the adoption of the present constitution. It is in fact nearly equivalent to the question whether our UNION SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE SUSTAINED. I refer to the vote on the bill for repealing the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. A repeal of that would have been a virtual REPEAL OF THE UNION. The question was taken on the rejection of the bill, and was decided by the vote of 137 for rejecting, against 51.

It is not to be inferred that each one of these fifty one was prepared to vote for the repeal of the 15th section. Several of them have publicly said that they were not so prepared, but wished to have the subject examined and discussed; and I have no doubt others held the same opinion.

It should be remarked, that the whole country north of the rivers Potomac and Ohio (14 States) gave but six votes against the rejection and 112 for it.

Of these six, three were from New York (Messrs. Cambreleng, Angell, and Maxwell) two from N. H. (Messrs. Chandler and Harvey) and one from MAINE (Mr. JARVIS)—It is almost superfluous to say, that all of these six are thorough and devoted Jackson men.

Of the States south of these rivers (including Missouri and Louisiana) the votes were 45 against rejection and 25 for it. If all had been present and voted they would probably have stood 48 to 31, perhaps 50 to 36. Of these states, three, (N. Carolina Tennessee and Louisiana) gave a majority in favor of rejection.

There were 24 members absent: 25 (Speaker included) did not vote. If every member had voted, the vote as fully as I have been able to ascertain, would have been about 156 to 57. Of these 57, perhaps a dozen would on the MERITS of the bill have voted with us, but this is a liberal allowance. This would leave 45 THOROUGH NULLIFIERS—50 may be nearer the number."

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Resolve in favor of Nathaniel Davis was introduced and read once.

Petition of Charles O. Emerson and others was taken from the files and committed.

The *Healing Act*.—This Bill was called up in the Senate yesterday at eleven o'clock, and was under consideration till nearly one, when the Senate adjourned till half past nine o'clock this morning.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Petition of Erastus Richardson was referred to next Legislature.

Resolve authorising a special term of the Supreme Court in Somerset County passed to be engrossed.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Andrew Gray and others.

Mr. Megquier from the Committee on the Judiciary reported that it is inexpedient to alter the laws in relation to the education of youth, and respecting highways. Report accepted.

Petition of David Hays and others, for an incorporation to enable them better to manage a fund bequeathed to them for the instruction of youth, was read and committed, also of Edward Smith and others for the incorporation of a boom company.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Bills enacted, to incorporate the Maine Association for improvement in horses, and additional for inspection of pickled and smoked fish.

Bills engrossed, to establish a Fire Department in Portland, and additional respecting judicial process and proceedings.

Petition of Samuel Searl for compensation as agent for Canada road, and of John McKown for an alteration in the law respecting the vendors of wooden ware, received and committed in concurrence with the House.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a Report from the Adjutant General, giving the annual returns of the militia so far as received, and a statement of the expenditures for the support of the militia during the last ten years; also, proposing an alteration in the organization of the militia. Read and referred to the committee on the Militia.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Prospect and Bucksport Ferry Company.

The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making application to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a modification of an act relating to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

Petition of Rufus Chase for a township of land to be granted him for settlement, on such conditions as the Legislature may think proper, and of inhabitants of Bucksfield for an amendment of the constitution, so that the Legislature shall meet in summer instead of winter, was received and committed.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of Major General for the sixth Division.—The whole number of votes given was 15, all of which were for General James Burbank, and he was accordingly declared elected on the part of the Senate.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

Bill to incorporate the Sebois West Branch Sluice Company passed to be engrossed.

Order of Notice granted on petitions of Edward Smith and others.

Petitions received and committed, of Selectmen of Hartford for separate representation of Judge of Probate of Washington County for increase of salary, and remonstrance of James Osborne and others.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to inhabitants of Minot.

Bill authorising the town of Portland to lay out a high way over tide waters [near the mouth of the Canal] read once, and Monday at eleven o'clock assigned for a second reading.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Bills engrossed, Resolve in favor of Penobscot Indians.

On motion of Mr. Megquier the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court in relation to recognisances entered into in the Common Pleas, in cases of appeals to the higher court.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. White of Monmouth in the Chair, for the consideration of the bill to regulate Banks and Banking. After some discussion the committee reported progress and had leave to sit again, and the House adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Valuation Committee.—Mr. White of Monmouth moved an order that the Committee on Valuation be authorised forthwith to employ nine persons of suitable qualifications, one from each County except the County of Washington, to assist them in forming and adjusting a general valuation of the property of the State, said persons to receive the same compensation as is allowed to members of the Legislature; and to be selected by the Delegation from each County, except Washington, provided the delegations shall make the selections within twenty-four hours; if not, then the committee to make the selection themselves. Mr. Dummer of Hallowell moved that the order be laid on the table. After considerable discussion the motion was negative, and the order was passed.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Levi H. Pratt and Daniel T. Perley and N. Hills.

Bills enacted for the improvement of horses, and for inspecting and packing pickled fish.

A communication was received from Daniel Rose, Land Agent, transmitting an account of the quantity of land which has been divided between Massachusetts and Maine, and 400 copies of the statement were ordered to be printed.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. White in the Chair, to consider the Bill to regulate Banks and Banking.

In the afternoon the Committee sat again and the discussion was continued. The question under debate most of the afternoon was in relation to the amount of tax imposed on Bank Capital. The committee reported in favor of one half per cent; and the Senate passed the Bill in that shape. The House in committee of the whole finally voted, 71 to 33, to strike out half per cent and insert one per cent.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

The committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting certain powers to a constable in Calais.

Petition of John Holway and others for the incorporation of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the town of Hebron for separate representation, remonstrance of Joseph Hutchinson and others against the same, and petition of Jonathan Hall for divorce, and of Ira P. Woodbury, and others for a branch of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, were severally received and committed.

The order, authorising the Valuation Committee to employ 9 Clerks, came back from the Senate amended by striking out nine and inserting ten, so that one should be taken from Washington County, and the House concurred.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

Petitions received and committed, of James Cochran and others for preservation of fish, of William Pope and others in relation to Trustee process and imprisonment for debt.

Resolve authorising the agent of the Penobscot Indians to sell Pine Island to Penly Haines passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Talbot of Machias committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law in relation to a bounty on crows.

Wednesday next at eleven o'clock was assigned for the consideration of the Bill to regulate Banks and Banking, as reported by the committee of the whole.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Petitions received and committed, of John A. Hyde, Henry W. Fuller, and Robert Sawyer.

Ballot for Major General of the sixth Division. Whole number of votes 112. General J. Burbank had sixty six, and was declared elected in concurrence with the Senate.

Apportionment of Representatives.—The committee to whom the subject had been referred made a report on the appointment of Representatives and Senators. They recommended that the House of Representatives hereafter consist of 185 members, and the Senate of 25 members, to be apportioned among the Counties as follows.

Counties	Reps.	Senators.
York County	24	8
Cumberland	27	4
Lincoln	26	4
Kennebec	24	3
Oxford	17	2
Somerset	17	2
Penobscot	16	2
Waldo	14	2
Hancock	11	3
Washington	10	—
	186	25

Three hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and Wednesday at eleven o'clock assigned for its consideration.

BILLS ENGROSSED, to authorise the town of Portland to appoint Street commissioners, and for securing more effectually donations for charitable purposes.

On motion of Mr. Sweat of Prospect the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the fish law in relation to Penobscot River and Bay.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships Canada and Napoleon have arrived at New York, bringing London papers to Jan. 3.

The trial of the Ministers of Charles X. was concluded Dec. 21. They were declared guilty of Treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life with a forfeiture of their titles, rank and orders, and Prince Polignac was declared civilly dead. No disturbance took place on the publication of the sentence, entire order being preserved by the excellent arrangements and judicious disposition of the National Guard.

On the 25th, Gen. Lafayette, in consequence of some vote of the preceding day for the regulation of the National Guard, resigned his command. The King endeavored to prevail on him to re-accept it, but he declined doing it unless a more popular character should be given to the ministry, and an electoral law introduced more satisfactory to the people.

On the 27th one or two changes took place in the ministry. Mr. Merrihon was appointed to the Department of Justice, in place of Mr. Dupont de l'Eure, and Mr. Barthe succeeded the former as Minister of Instruction. It is said that Lafayette, after having refused the earnest entreaty of the King to retain the command of the National Guards, finally went to him to revoke his resignation, but was then informed that it was too late, and that General Lobau had received the commission. Lafayette, in the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th, explained the reasons of his resignation. He said he should not have resigned had not the crisis, which they had happily got over, terminated. At this time, he said, my conscientious love of order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty.

The affairs of Poland were the most terrific aspect. The Polish army, it is stated, amounted to 45,000 regular troops, 20,000 disbanded soldiers, and 80,000 new recruits. The details of the insurrection were published in a supplement of the St. Petersburg Journal, and it was there announced that the Emperor had determined to adopt the most decisive and severe measures to stifle the rebellion, and restore tranquility. The entire body of the army of Lithuania had received orders to enter Poland without delay. The first corps of cavalry in reserve were advancing towards the frontiers, and would take up a position to enable them to support offensive operations if necessary.

The Polish Diet was opened Dec. 18. The President, on his election, set an example to his countrymen, by a contribution of 30,000 florins towards the wants of the state. All the deputies followed, subscribing as much as they were able.

Count Diebitsch had been appointed to the chief command of the Russian army on the western frontier. The Russian Guard of 40,000 men were ready to march from St. Petersburg to the Polish Frontiers, Dec. 25.

Active hostilities were going on between the Dutch and Belgians at Maestricht. The Belgian Congress was still in session at Brussels, and had decided in favor of two legislative chambers. It was announced officially in the Congress on the 27th of December, that the five great powers had recognised the independence of Belgium.

A new election has been presented in the French Chamber of deputies, which makes the number of electors about 180,000 instead of 80,000 the number under the existing law.

The Ex-Ministers of France were removed from the fortress of Vincennes, Dec. 29, to be transported to that of Ham which they reached on the following day. They were escorted by two squadrons of Hussars, which were relieved on the road by two squadrons of Chasseurs.

Madame de Genlis died at Paris Dec. 31.

It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Rome. It was also reported that a majority of the Cardinals were disposed to vote for Cardinal Fesch for the Papal Chair.

Disturbances continued in England, and were growing alarming in Ireland. The Archbishop of Canterbury had, by order of the Privy Council, prepared forms of prayer on account of the troubled state of certain parts of the United Kingdom. Parliament adjourned from Dec. 23, to Feb. 3, to give ministers time to mature their plans of retrenchment and reform. Sir James Graham stated that the ministry would attempt a reform without a dissolution of Parlia-

ment, but if the attempt failed, they should recommend a dissolution. Large exportations of specie were making from London for the continent.

The whole import of Cotton at Liverpool during the year 1830 was 791,126 bales—the preceeding year 639,471.—The import from the United States was 568,810 to 430,946 the preceeding year. Stock on hand, 31st Dec. 255,000 bales.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

THE TARIFF.

The most effective weapon, which the Jackson party have raised against the system of protective duties, is the cry that protection is taxation to the consumer—and yet nothing is more untrue—every rational man has the evidence of his own senses against it. The following extracts from the report of Mr. MALLARY chairman of the committee on manufactures to the House of Representatives in Congress, places this subject in a very clear light.

American manufactures have had a long and arduous conflict with the popular, yet delusive doctrine, that additional duties for their protection are taxes on the consumer; and that every man who wears a coat pays the duty imposed into the pockets of the manufacturer. The Committee will not go into any train of reasoning to show its fallacy. They will merely advert to a few facts; and they congratulate the friends of the American System, that the memory of every man in the nation can furnish abundant evidence that in all cases where the material is found at home, and the protecting duty has been adequate, the domestic article becomes cheaper in price, and improved in quality. Cotton goods furnish a striking example of this truth, and every man who wears a cotton shirt knows it. The article of nails furnishes another proof, as is known to every man who builds a house. The Committee might enumerate hundreds of articles, such as hats, caps, shoes, boots, and cheese, to sustain them—but they know it would be superfluous. The tax is not paid, because the articles are not imported. The duty secures the market to the home manufacturer; and domestic competition among the manufacturers reduces the cost to the lowest possible price, while, at the same time, it improves the quality. This is the plain truth of the matter; and it is now so well understood by the great mass of the nation, that the American System will not be surrendered nor abandoned, so long as the people elect their own rulers. It has taken deep root in our soil—the tree is flourishing, its branches have extended far and wide, and the people will frown indignantly upon every effort to wither its leaf, or blast its fruit.

The Committee are satisfied that the provisions of the existing Tariff are national in their character; that no interest, which it has undertaken to protect, is "too minute;" that it contains no evidence of attempts "to force manufactures for which the country is not ripe," of sufficient importance to require revision; that "no comforts of life are taxed unnecessarily high" with a proper regard to revenue and protection; that the "low prices of manufactured articles" have not been caused by the "increased value of the precious metals," for the precious metals were never before so abundant and cheap in the United States, but, that the low prices of manufactured articles are caused in a great degree, by the existing Tariff, which has made the labor, skill, and enterprise, of our people and a vast supply for consumption to the stores of the world.

The Committee fully believe that the present general prosperity of the country is mainly to be attributed to the protecting system, and if our fellow-citizens can retain full faith and confidence, that our Government will firmly execute its repeated and solemn promises; that it will maintain the high assurance of support which our people have a right to demand from its dignity and honor, their prosperity will be daily and more rapidly promoted, and the resources of our country more and more amply developed.

VALUATION CLERKS.

After over a month of the session has elapsed, the Legislature have determined to call to the aid of the Valuation Committee ten Clerks. This will be at an expense of \$20 per day and ought not to be without good cause. We have seen nothing to satisfy us of the necessity of this expenditure. The business of the committee, with ordinary skill and attention, ought by this time to have been completed. If these gentlemen are wanted merely as clerks the number is quite too large—for any other purpose they certainly cannot be needed. The gentlemen appointed are—

Jere Goodwin, of York; Edmund Mann, of Cumberland; James L. Child, of Lincoln; Isaac Small, of Kennebec; Wm. Allen Jr. of Somerset; Charles Jarvis, of Hancock; Samuel Small, of Waldo; Thomas A. Hill, of Penobscot; Ichabod R. Chadburn, of Washington; and Thomas Crocker, of Oxford.

Of these, we should say that Messrs. Allen, Child, and Goodwin are very good clerks and they are as many as can be profitably employed in preparing the report.

We have published to-day the speech of Mr. Deane on the "healing act". We shall next week give our friends the speech of Mr. Boutelle on the same side of the question. We have looked over the debate to find in the speeches of the Jackson party something like a defence of the principles of the Bill—something like an argument to show its necessity and utility; but we have looked in vain—could we find on that side, a manly and candid argument it should have place in our paper. But we will not insult our patrons by requiring them to read mere party vituperation. We are satisfied from the general surprise which this bill excites among the great mass of our fellow citizens, that many honest Jackson men, like the venerable CECILIAS of Albany, look upon the measure with sorrow and regret.

On our first page will be found extracts from the very able report of Mr. Buchanan in the House of Representatives on the recent attack upon the Judiciary. Reference to an article in this day's paper will show that the ground taken by Mr. Buchanan has been triumphantly sustained by the vote of the House. We recommend it to an attentive reading. It will enable our friends to understand the object of certain Desperados in Congress—we also wish it read for the purpose of giving our readers a right view of the authority of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States to consider and determine the controversy between Georgia and the Cherokee Indians. We have some advocates of nullification even here. Could we have published the whole of the reasoning in the report we should have been pleased; but we have not room.

ELDER HUTCHINSON.

We think it creditable to Senator Hutchinson that he would not sanction, by his vote, the "healing act"—at his own request he was excused from voting—we wish he would so far free himself from the trammels of party as not only to refuse to do wrong, but actually strive to do right. As it is, we consider the sin of this outrage upon legislation does not rest upon him.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

We have received the first (Jan.) number of the fifth volume of the above elegant and valuable monthly periodical. We are much pleased with its contents, and hope the Editor will receive that patronage which his work highly merits. The first engraving is of the first order, and we think the promises made in the prospectus (see in our advertising columns), will be fulfilled.

The healing plaster or sticking plaster, I know not what to call it, has got through the Senate with infinite difficulty. Elder Hutchinson absolutely refused, party man as he is, to have any thing to do with it; and it was ordered to be engrossed by the casting vote of the President. Elder Hutchinson has denounced it in private as a foolish party trick, of which the party will be heartily sick. He has told them that he came to do the business of the State, and not the business of a party, and what is yet more, he would not even jeopardise his own party by subscribing to such a sorry farce as the getters up of this monster would fain represent. If they carried it, they carried it on their own responsibility; he should be and was excused from voting. Now these avowals of Elder Hutchinson are the opinions of every man who has common sense, and is not a furious partizan. There are but few in the whole Jackson corps that encircle Gov. Smith, who do not have the same opinion. It is viewed every where with contempt, and indignation; and its effects has been to concentrate the forces, and rouse the energies of the Republican party. I know not what may be public opinion in your vicinity, but here I know the monster is so unpopular, so gross, so uncalculated for, that it is making inroads upon the Jackson ranks, and detaching many of their respectable partizans. I think they will find it every where an unruly monster—a political chariot with ungovernable coursers.

Kennebec Journal.

LAND AGENT.—Dr. Rose has been appointed again in place of Mr. Norton. The people of Penobscot have the most direct personal interest in this appointment, and we have a good knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the people, and we sincerely declare that although we have heard the opinion of many men of both parties, we have never heard a single individual express satisfaction with the nomination of Dr. Rose—but all, with one accord are decided in the expression of dissatisfaction. There can be no doubt that the manners and deportment of Dr. Rose, whilst he held the office, rendered him very obnoxious to the people. Mr. Norton gave great satisfaction, and was very popular.—But Jacksonism required that Dr. Rose should again be over us, and the Governor was obedient to the call. The people will correct these things in due time.

DEATH OF GEN. BOLIVAR

The *Brilliant* from Carthage, which put into Newport, R. I. brought intelligence of the death of Bolivar. He died at Santa Martha on the 19th of Dec. Minute guns were fired, and flags displayed at half mast for three days at Carthage.

Whiskers. According to the Providence Patriot the ladies in that town have actually taken to wearing false whiskers.

EDUCATION MEETING.

The friends of Education in Oxford County, are reminded that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Court House in Paris, on the last Wednesday of February current, when several PUBLIC ADDRESSES will be delivered. The exercises will commence at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and will, it is believed, be highly interesting. Gentlemen, who feel desirous to aid the cause of education, are invited to attend, and lend their assistance to the good work.

STEPHEN EMERY, Per Order.
Feb. 10, 1831.

MARRIED.

In Otisfield, 6th inst. by Isaac Bolster, Esq. Mr. Isaac Hall of Harrison, to Miss Betsy H. Cobb, of O.
In Readfield, by J. G. Hutton, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Brainard to Miss Mary Ann Judkins.
In Millbury, Mass. on the 6th inst. Noah Hinkley, Esq. of Brunswick, Me. to Mrs. C. Elliott, of Millbury.

DIED.

In North Yarmouth, Capt. SAMUEL MASON, aged 84.
In Portland, Mr. Benjamin Bailey, aged about 50.
In New York, Mr. Stephen Lee of Brunswick, 74, a soldier of the revolution; he was one of those patriots who fought in the first and last battle for Independence. Bunker Hill and Yorktown. He was imprisoned in the Jersey Prison-Ship at the Wallabout and escaped by swimming.
In Limerick, Mr. Philip Weaver, a member of the Society of Friends, aged 77 years.
In Falmouth, Joanna, youngest daughter of Mr. Eben Williams, aged 10 years.
In York, Mrs. Bulah, wife of Daniel Brooks, Esq.
In Lyman, Mr. Jacob Smith, 43.
In Kennebunk-port, Mr. Wm. Towne, 27.
In Cumberland, Mr. Solomon Loring 79.
In North Yarmouth, Mr. Henry Moxey, 42.
Mrs. Mary Chase, relict of Mr. Levi Chase, 30.
In Bethel, Col. Ebenezer Newell, aged 85.

SALE AT Auction

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Store in Norway Village,

The remainder of his Stock in TRADE, consisting of English and W. I. GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:—4 pieces of CALICO—1 piece of Irish LINEN, very good—parts of pieces of BOMBAZETTS—4 pieces of Col'd CAMBRICS—A quantity of Sewing SILK—Vest Patterns, a great variety—several pieces of Fancy Ribbons—1 piece of English GINGHAM—3 pieces of Figured MUSLIN—a small quantity of Hard Ware—Shaving SOAP—good Water Proof HATS and CAPS—2 doz. good Seythes, and Seythe STICKS and Seythe STONES—together

with many other articles to numerous to particularize. The above described property with various other articles will be sold to close a concern, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the twelfth day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of Credit made known at the time and place of sale.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Feb. 19, 1831.

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,
HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Setts. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETTS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pans; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUTLERY; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Cabinet and House Fittings; Tools; Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

G. B. being agent for the sale of Tufts' Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

† Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles.
Feb. 14, 1831.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received on consignment, a new assortment of Dark and Light Calicoes of the very latest patterns; Corded Cambrics; Swiss Muslins; Bobbinet Laces; Belt Ribbons; Braids, Cords, &c. &c. with a large lot of Fancy Goods. Also, Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Lastings; Bed Tickings; Shirtings; Table Linen; Cotton Yarn, &c. Likewise, a few New York HATS, cheap.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

WANTED,

Some good WOOD and HAY, for which Cash will be paid.
Norway, Feb. 14.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of Instruction in the Hebron Academy, will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
Feb. 3, 1831.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, SHERIFF'S DOCKETS, made in a new and improved form—neatly bound. Feb. 21

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL,
Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.
2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.
3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.
4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bisset's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

† At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably all of them could be secured.
EDMUND MORRIS,
January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letterpress, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

† Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 Bushels of well seeded CLOVER TOPS, for which Cash will be paid—or cleaned for one sixth part, by the subscriber at the Steep Falls.

JOEL PARKHURST.
Norway, Feb. 8, 1831.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way.
Feb. 14.

At No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots Plaids; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

CARPETINGS.

PRIME PATTERNS;
BROADCLOTHS,
LOW PRICES;

FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT; and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade.
HENRY POOR.

H. P. will give the highest market prices for all home made stuffs—such as Tow, Frest, Full'd and all Wool Cloths—Woolen Yarns, &c. &c.
Feb. 14, 1831.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th. 1829.
* Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studios, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation.
Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHES!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHES PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA.

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. † Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

POETRY.

From the Portland Advertiser.

WINTER TRADE.

Thou shrewd Vermonters soon will come,
With loads of fatted swine;
So fair to view, 'twould tempt a Jew
On such fine pork to dine.

Great tubs of Butter,—clean and bright,
They'll in abundance bring,
And call it nice, and ask the price
That butter's worth in Spring.

Large bags of what they call rye meal,
They'll urge for barter pay;
But, he who buys too large supplies,
I guess, will rue the day.

They bring supplies of applesauce,
To eat with beef at dinner;
Small flinty peas, and frozen cheese
To shrove some new beginner.

All stocking-yarn and woolen cloth,
Is sent by them to town
By Sally Hart, or Polly Smart,
To buy a stylish gown.

(These plaguy gals, how free to bother!
With errands by the scores;
But when they choose, who can refuse
To do their little chores?)

The mustard seed, and yellow wax
Stolen from the honest bee,
Is always sent by old ma'am Kent,
To swap for hyson tea.

When asked the price of their produce,
They always answer; "well,"
"I rather guess, I can't take less"
"Than what my neighbors sell."

For pay, they want good pollock fish,
If tough they find no fault;
New rum, and tea, green and bohea,
And coarse Turke Island salt;

Some coffee, and fat mackerel,
Molasses, and sole-leather
To save their load, when on the road,
From damage by foul weather.

And when they put their "loading" on,
They make a mighty fuss,
And questions sound to those around,
Of import something thus;

"Hallo there mister! just look here;
I'd like to have you say,
What will them fish, and all this trash,
And that great hoghead weigh?"

"For I must mind and not get stuck,
And left upon the road;
Therefore I'll see, that's none o' me,
That takes too big a load."

Their trades all done, they mount their sleighs
And give the nags a touch;
And away they go, o'er hills of snow,
Beyond the mountains' notch!

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE;
OR,
THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

"My poor aunt," said Cornelia, "how soon you have been taken from us!—My dear father shall have no reason to change the good opinion that he has formed of us."

"Cornelia," said Emma, "you are, as you always have been my superior in every thing, I will endeavor to be like you but I cannot but pity our brother; how will his education be finished? and our mother; can she ever condescend—"

"Hush, dearest sister, do not use that word. I trust our mother has too much wisdom and too much virtue, not to make every effort in her power to aid our father; but how grieved I am for Captain Frazier and the poor sailors, who during that long and unpleasant voyage were so kind. Let us remember our many mercies and cease to regret what cannot be helped."

The doctor, who had been with his patient, now joined the young ladies.—"Your mother, my dear, is still too weak to hear any thing that will agitate her; the letter from your father must be concealed from her. You are two little philosophers, and will not, I know, injure the reputation of a country physician by saying one word that could produce a relapse on my patient. And now, my dear Miss Emma, go to your mother and give her twenty drops from this vial while I scold Miss Cornelia for her sad looks."

Emma obeyed the good son of Galen; and he presented Cornelia with another letter. "I was requested to deliver this to you alone; to-morrow I will call for an answer. I will only say that the writer is the best fellow in the world, and whatever he says or writes, he thinks and feels." Before the trembling hand of Cornelia could break the seal, the doctor disappeared; but what was her astonishment to find the contents were as follows:

"You will, dearest Miss Arnold, think me presuming, and I acknowledge I am so, in addressing you upon a subject, which, but for some events, would not so soon have been intruded upon you, and which the shortness of our acquaintance would not, under other circumstances, have induced me to mention. It is true, Miss Arnold, I have seen you but seldom, but the peculiarity of your situation, when I first

had that honor, and every succeeding interview has strengthened the varied emotions of my respect, esteem, and I may add, love, with which I first beheld you. Will you permit me, to request your father's permission to tell you verbally all my hopes, my plans and my situation? They are all beneath your merit, but they are all I have to offer. My happiness or misery lies at your disposal; and may the soft pleadings of your own heart be favorable to the wishes of your devoted

F. A. HOWARD."

The feelings of Cornelia, before she had read this letter, had been any thing but calm, and its contents were by no means calculated to tranquilize her mind. She read again and again, and still her eyes were fixed on the lines, when Rhoda entered to ask what had become of her. "I am afraid you have had bad news, Miss Cornelia; but your mother must not hear of any thing that will afflict her, at present. You are too wise and too good, to indulge in useless sorrow, or borrow trouble, that comes fast enough of itself."

Thus cautioned, Cornelia rallied all her powers, and presented her mother with a letter that was intended for her perusal. Emma, who saw her sister's agitation, offered to read the letter, which called for comments, reflections, hopes and fears; and if they sought for an alleviation for their own cares and sorrows, they certainly obtained what they wished.

Cornelia begged Emma and Rhoda to remain with her mother and let her have an hour to herself; she then tried to subdue her feelings, and endeavored to answer the letter she had received; but it was impossible to meet with her own approbation. She wrote and erased and after many attempts, though displeased with it, she determined to send the following:—

"You do me honor, Sir, and I am not insensible either to your merit or the high compliment you have paid me;—but I dare not give way to my feelings, nor tempt you to a proceeding, that may involve you in trouble. I have received a letter from my father to-day, in which he tells me we are all but beggars. We have lost all our property, and have nothing to depend on, but our integrity and our own exertions. In happier times, your proposals, so honorable to me, so disinterested in yourself, would have met with a different reception. As it is, I can only say, my fate is connected with my parents' and sister's. I cannot leave them to struggle with misfortunes; I must likewise share them.—You have my best wishes, Sir, but I can never be more than your friend,
CORNELIA ARNOLD."

After shedding a few tears of sorrow, regret, and effection, she retired to bed, but not to rest; a thousand plans suggested themselves to her mind, but none seemed practicable. She resolved to put her trust in the Father of mercies; to sacrifice her pride, and feelings, and love to resign herself to her situation; to comfort and assist her parents and to feel nothing degrading, nothing beneath her, that was not in itself so.

In the morning Emma became acquainted with all her sister's thoughts, her struggles and her feelings; read the letter of Howard, admired his feelings, and thought him one of the best young men in the world, and concurred in Cornelia's answer. The excellent Rhoda asked no questions, but with delicacy natural to minds of a high order, in every situation, endeavored, by relating anecdotes of the villagers, and all that was around them, and by remarks on good house-keeping to amuse the patient and her lovely daughters, who had displayed so many endearing qualities, as to entirely fascinate the unadulterated heart of the good woman.

Mrs. Arnold was soon so well, as to walk from her apartment to the other, and to read and work a little. Her children endeavored by degrees to fortify her mind to hear of their troubles, by expressing their fears, of what they knew to be evils. The first day that she joined her family at dinner, brought her husband and Mr. Howard. The mingled emotions with which this family of love again met, can be better imagined, than described.

The utter ruin as he deemed it, of his hopes of fortune, his prolonged expectations of the lawsuit, which was now by both parties left to referees, who were to meet in three weeks, when a decision would undoubtedly be given against him, unless the original deed was found, and of that they had given up all hopes, laid with weight on the heart of the kind, affectionate husband and father; but when he saw his wife restored to health, and his blooming daughters without any signs of anxiety or discontent on their sweet faces; when he held these objects of his tenderest affection to his heart, that heart beat with gratitude to the Giver of every good, and he acknowledged the kindness and mercy that had preserved such rich and mighty blessings to him, and he felt his soul overflowing with love and happiness such as he never before felt.

After a few brief inquiries and answers he beckoned Cornelia to the other apartment, leaving his wife and Emma

conversing with Mr. Howard, and the kind, attentive Rhoda knitting by the side of them.

"My dear Cornelia," he said, folding her in his affectionate embrace, "I cannot feel easy, till I inform you that that excellent young man knew of all the disappointed hopes, of all the losses of our family, before he addressed the letter to you, to which you returned such a chilling answer, and he is still anxious to call my beloved Cornelia his. Of his worth I have no words to speak, but if I had the riches of the Indies, I would rather call that man my son, and would give my daughter to him sooner than to any prince in Europe; but if your heart revolts at the idea of marrying him, say so, and do not let my wishes interfere with your happiness."

"Revolt my dearest father, at the idea of marrying Mr. Howard; Oh no! far, very far be it from me to have such a feeling towards him; but can I separate myself from my parents? Could I see them struggling with misfortune, while I was enjoying peace and plenty? To see and know my dear mother, who was delicately educated, so used to every luxury, exerting herself for a subsistence; a woman who has been ever accustomed to the society of the elegant and refined, obliged to submit to the whims and caprices of those who are not worthy to sit down in her presence; and our dear Emma too, presiding at the table of a parcel of indifferent creatures, who know not how to appreciate her sweetness or her merit, and my dear father having to pass his days in catering for a family of strangers; oh! my dear sir, let me share with you what I am so proud as to call a degradation. I am now used to domestic affairs, and can, I am sure, do more in regulating such a family as I presume we must have, than either my mother or sister; for the education my aunt gave me has fitted me much better to bear the buffets of fortune. Without me, my mother would sink to the earth; and our sweet Emma, whom the sun or air has not rudely visited, must be unhappy without her sister."

"Dear, excellent child," replied Mr. Arnold, "I never knew how to estimate your worth until now; but the prospect is not so dark as you imagine. I shall have after defraying our expenses, a small sum by me. I am now a tenant till June of Mr. Howard's. I have given up all thoughts of a boarding-house. If you were married, Emma could reside with you, and I am sure I can procure a place as a clerk, and perhaps a secretary, till something better can be done."

"Do not urge me to separate myself from you, we have still some resources; our watches, our jewels we have saved; with the produce of these a little annuity can be purchased for my mother; we are all expert with our needles; let us only be together and we shall not be unhappy."

TO BE CONCLUDED.

NAVIGATION OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Connecticut River Steamboat Company was held at Windsor, Vt. on the 19th ult. when it was ascertained that the whole capital stock of the company was subscribed. The company was organized by the choice of Directors, and a resolution was passed instructing the directors to build or purchase five Steamboats as soon as practicable, together with the necessary towboats for establishing a connected daily line, of freight and passage boats, between Hartford, Conn. and Wells River, Vt. An assessment of \$12.50 per share was levied and ordered to be collected without delay.

"SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—We notice with pleasure that the Legislature of Kentucky have before them two bills designed to afford relief, in some degree, to the slave population. One of them has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, (23 to 11.) It prohibits jailers from receiving slaves into jail, unless committed by due process of law, under pain of being removed, and fined \$50—the object being to prevent slave traders from using the county jails to facilitate their operations. The other declares that none shall be slaves in Kentucky, except those who may be such on the 1st of June next their descendants, or those which may be introduced by emigrants for other purposes than those of merchandise, or who shall fall to citizens of the State by descent, devise or marriage, together with the descendants of each. Slaves belonging to travellers passing the State, are also excepted from the operation of the bill.—An attempt was made to postpone it to the 1st of June next, i. e. to reject it, but failed by a vote of 46 to 49. Should the bill pass, the effect will be, to allow any slave who can show that he has been brought into the State for sale, to demand, sue for, and obtain his freedom, as one whom the law will not recognise as a slave.—*Jour. Com.*

It is currently reported in New York and Albany, that a wealthy English Duke has ordered two millions five hundred thousand dollars to be invested in American stocks.

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

Has received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Belisee Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Eule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

TO PRINTERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau st. Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, takes less ink, and less labour in working, than most other type.

Diamond, per lb.	\$2.00	Small Pica,	\$0.35
Pearl,	1.40	Pica,	36
Nonpareil,	90	English,	36
Minion,	70	Great Primer,	34
Brevier,	56	Double Pica,	32
Burgois,	46	Six-Line Pica,	30
Long Primer,	46	all larger,	30

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has been used for stereotyping on very favorable terms.

Old Type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 lbs.

N. B. Sterotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch on reasonable terms.

Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2 on settlement of their accounts, or in any type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

Jan. 13 34

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

FOR SALE,

CHEAP!!

THE subscriber will sell the remainder of his Stock in trade, at very reduced prices, on a reasonable credit.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AMULET,

VOL. II.

WE scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the NEW YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and, to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good-will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus far our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious: but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would unfurl the standard of union, and show the scoffers that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to ourselves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfitting them for, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, a noble faculty, with which an all-good Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original Tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—"there is a time to laugh," and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Poetry, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—Interesting Anecdotes, Extracts, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

The claims which the Amulet has put forth to Originality, will be very much augmented. In addition to the distinguished names already on our list of Contributors, and which the Editor fondly hopes will not be lessened, he is enabled to say confidently, that the second volume of the Amulet will contain articles from several distinguished Authors on the other side of the Atlantic—the former literary associates of the Editor.

Persons forwarding five subscriptions will receive a sixth copy for their trouble.

The only cause of complaint, as far as we are aware, which has been found in the first Volume shall be removed. The Amulet will be published and mailed punctually on the 7th and 21st of every month.

Terms.—To City Subscribers, supplied by a Carrier, and in handsome printed Covers, One Dollar and Twenty-five cents. Subscribers supplied by mail, One Dollar. Subscriptions payable in advance.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer,

50 CORDS

WOOD.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon.

Dec. 21.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At Two Dollars per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, [POST PAID.]